

IS PENTAGON USING NAPALM AGAINST CIVILIANS IN KOREA?

Daily Worker

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PP Wins First Battle To Get on Illinois Ballot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Progressive Party won its first battle for a place on the Illinois ballot in November when the Illinois Electoral Board last night accepted the nomination papers of the party. The action followed a victorious campaign by the Progressives to fulfill the rigorous conditions of the electoral law concerning petitions.

The board's sanction was only the first step for the three parties to win a place on the November ballot. Anyone can challenge the petitions until Aug. 23. Objections filed with the electoral board will be restudied.

In 1948 and 1950 the Progressive Party appealed in vain to the courts to overrule state officials' refusal to put its candidates on the ballot.

Coal Bosses Ask Speedup Of Miners

The hard coal mine owners yesterday demanded increased speed-up from the United Mine Workers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here. The anthracite industry has been operating under an "open end" contract, carrying a 60-day termination clause, since Feb. 1, 1951. The UMW told the anthracite operators Aug. 1 that the present contract would lapse Sept. 29.

The UMW also has opened informal negotiation with the Bituminous (soft coal) Operators Association and the Southern Coal Producers Association, covering 400,000 miners.

John L. Lewis, was detained in Washington and did not attend the opening session.

CBS and NBC to Televis Hallinan, Mrs. Bass on Sept. 6

The Progressive Party announced yesterday that another significant victory had been won against virtual blackout that radio and television stations have tried to impose over the Party's campaign.

C. B. Baldwin, campaign director, announced that the Columbia Broadcasting System had agreed to televise the acceptance speech of Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, recently released from Federal Penitentiary at McNeill's Island, on Sept. 6, 1:30-2 p.m. EDT. The program which will also present the acceptance speech of the Progressive Party's candidate for Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, will be offered to all CBS television stations which did not originally carry the Party's acceptance speeches, as delivered at the time of the Progressive Party Convention, July 4-6.

The stations include all CBS television outlets on the West Coast, in the midwest, and the bulk of the networks east of the Mississippi.

CBS will carry this broadcast jointly with NBC which previously agreed to grant network time on Sept. 6.

CBS's joining with NBC's radio and television stations, will give the program one of the largest audience the Progressive Party has achieved, embracing over 180 radio stations and more than 75 television outlets.

HALLINAN ASKS BRIEFING OTHER CANDIDATES GET

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, yesterday demanded the same briefing on military strategy President Truman has granted candidates Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

The San Francisco labor attorney made the demand in a wire to the White House today.

"I am in full agreement with the great majority of the American people that the Korean war is futile, dangerous and costly, and should be brought to an immediate conclusion by a cease fire at the demarcation line already agreed upon," Hallinan said.

He said he wanted the briefing to determine whether there were any unpublished reasons for continuing fighting on the Korean front.

Hallinan said he would conduct an aggressive campaign for peace and for civil rights. He also urged a meeting of the major powers to settle East-West differences and called for withdrawal of our arms from around the world.

British Envoy Calls Soviet Canal a 'Great Enterprise'

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—British ambassador Sir Alvary Gascoigne said today the new Soviet canal connecting the Volga and Don Rivers is a "very great enterprise." Gascoigne reported his impression at a press conference on his return from a 10-day trip to south Russia, where he became the first foreign diplomat to inspect the Volga-Don canal.

"The canal is a very great enterprise," the ambassador said. "It is spick-and-span and works efficiently. Everything is electrically controlled."

Gascoigne said he and his party of four Britons sailed from Stalin-grad to Kalach through all 13 locks of the canal aboard a steamer which he described as similar to Mississippi river boats. The food and service were excel-

lent, he said, and the cabins clean and comfortable.

"It was a trip of the greatest possible interest," Gascoigne said. "It gives one a breadth of vision

(Continued on Page 6)

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

First-hand reports by American war correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in yesterday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this country in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family."

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

un-marked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

They Meet Under the Stars Tonite for Peace

Story on Page 3

Why Workers Are Going Into Debt

A LABOR DEPARTMENT survey of consumer expenditures made public last week showed that the "average" family in 1950 spent 6 percent more than it earned during that year. Many newspaper featured this news on their front pages. But they did not dig very deep into the report. If they had analyzed it fully they would have come out with even more disturbing conclusions.

For instance, if the families

SEE EDITORIAL ON PAGE 5

receiving more than \$10,000 a year are excluded, and full attention is given to the families of wage earners and clerical workers, it is shown that the average went into debt 9.6 or almost 10 percent.

Moreover, the average income for these wage earner-clerical worker families was \$3900 for

the nation as a whole. For the East South Central states, the average was \$3,000.

Fifty-nine percent of these families which were studied received less than \$4,000 and 21 percent received between four and five thousand dollars. There is therefore reason to believe that the sampling of some 10,000

families studied by the Labor Department was better off economically than a real average which would have included all city worker families.

NEVERTHELESS the study is of great importance. For one thing it explodes the contention of the President's Council of Economic Advisers that the consumers have been "saving" at a fabulous rate. In the year 1950, (Continued on Page 4)

Ban Texas Meet Of Quakers

Outside pressure has forced the cancellation of a two-day meeting that was to have been held by the American Friends Service Committee at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, at San Marcos, Texas.

R. A. Childers, of the Childers Manufacturing Co., Houston, has sent ACLU photostatic copies of a letter sent to the nine regents of the college over the signature of William M. Michels, 10th precinct member of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee. Michels stated that he did not approve of any "group advocating any pet programs which are of a highly controversial nature" using tax-supported building.

He enclosed material signed by Helen Thomas of Houston, who stated that "the American Friends Service Committee might be called the American 'Enemies' Service Committee judging from some of the speakers the group has sponsored and some of the literature sold at its sessions."

The Thomas material claimed that the committee has "come under the domination of the coalition-left, and no longer represents the old-line Quakers."

The Thomas report attacks several speakers at the forthcoming San Marcos meeting: Anna Lord Strauss, who it says was cited by the Un-American Activities Committee "as a sponsor of Consumer's National Federation, which was cited as an agency of the Communist Party for spreading propaganda in schools and through women's clubs"; John Swomley, who it lists as a secretary of the National Council Against Conscription; Djura Ninic, a "law graduate of the London School of Economics, training ground of Fabian Socialism."

(Continued on Page 4)

World Quaker Parley Sends Korea Peace Plea to 4 Powers

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An appeal for peace in Korea was cabled across the five continents on Aug. 8 from the Society of Friends' World Conference, whose nine-day sessions were held at Oxford.

The statement, unanimously endorsed by the 900 delegates who represented some 180,000 Quakers throughout the world, was sent to the British, U.S., Soviet and Chinese ministries.

It was cabled also to the secretary-general of the United Nations, to India's Prime Minister Nehru, to the principal negotiators at Panmunjom and to the prime ministers of North and South Korea.

The Quakers' appeal says: "The continuing tragedy of the war in Korea has rested heavily upon us."

"It is our earnest hope that all those in positions of political authority will make renewed and constructive efforts to achieve peace."

"In particular, we hope that the willingness of the government of India to use their good offices in the cause of peace may be followed up actively."

"It is our desire that all Friends everywhere should unite in

prayer for those in authority that they may be led into the paths of peace."

On another unanimous statement addressed to "Peoples Everywhere" the Quakers attack war and war preparations. They declare:

"War leads to a vicious circle of hatred, oppression, subversive movements, false propaganda, rearmament, and new wars. An armaments race cannot bring peace, freedom or security."

"We call upon peoples everywhere to break this vicious circle, to behave as nations with the same decency as they would behave as men and brothers, to substitute the institutions of peace for the institutions of war."

"Let us join together throughout the world to grow more food, to heal and prevent disease, to conserve and develop the resources of the good earth to the glory of God and the comfort of man's distress."

Working for peace "in the political sphere or in the fields of economic or racial conflict" is one of the responsibilities laid down for all Friends and listed in a message to them from the world gathering at Oxford.

HOW THE 'WHEEL OF CHANCE' PICKED PITTSBURGH JURY

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—The jury "wheel of chance" in the Federal Court building in Pittsburgh showed a powerful yen toward the nearby Mellon Bank Building when it selected the Smith Act jury that indicted Steve Nelson and five co-defendants here.

According to testimony by government officials, the jury wheel unhesitatingly turned up J. H. Ake, secretary of the nearby Wilkenning Chamber of Commerce, to serve as foreman of the grand jury whose indictments are being challenged in pre-trial proceedings before federal Judge William Alvah Stewart.

There has been no allegation in court that the Chamber of Commerce Secretary was planted by the prosecution through fixing the jury wheel, as the foreman of the trial jury was planted in the notorious Tom Mooney frameup of 1916.

However, it was shown, by a government jury clerk's testimony, that the wheel that picked foreman Ake also supplied 11 grand jurors directly recommended for jury service by government or business sources, not unfriendly to the prosecution, or to the Mellon interests that dominate this area.

In addition to Ake, the indicting grand jury included: three additional jurors recommended by Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade; four jurors who owed their listing in the master file, and presumably their allegiance, to judges, or judges' secretaries; one recommended by an employee of the jury clerk's office; one recommended by U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle, who is in court every day, prosecuting the current case; and one recommended by the district attorney who prosecuted the original state "sedition" case against Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

This breath-taking operation by the goddess of chance, or whatever it was, has been completely suppressed by the local press, although it was testified to by Genevieve M. Barr, deputy

court clerk in charge of jury selection.

Another instance of the masterful way that "chance" operated in picking the Smith Act jury here was the appearance, in the original panel of 33, of 27 names put into the wheel by the jury clerk, as against six names put in by the jury commissioner, although both are required by law to put an equal number of names into the wheel.

"How do you explain this disproportion?" Miss Barr was asked by Hyman Schlesinger, co-counsel for the defense with Ralph Powe. "Was it entirely due to the law of chance?"

"Yes," Miss Barr replied.

Previous testimony by Miss Barr and other jury officials has shown that chance plays no part at all, however, in placing names into the master lists from which federal jury panels are drawn here. The names are not picked from voting lists, as in the state courts, they are "recommended," largely by governmental, American Legion, and business sources.

Former jurors also name a large number, thus helping to perpetuate their own social kind.

The Smith Act challengers are demanding dismissal of their indictments on the grounds that the basic method of selecting names for the master lists here is undemocratic, discriminates against Negro, labor, and national group representation, and does not meet legal requirements of an impartial jury, composed of a cross-section of the community.

Miss Barr's superior, Stephen P. Laffey, clerk of the District Court, and responsible for making up the master jury lists, was asked:

"What is the composition of the community?" He replied: "I can't say."

When attorney Schlesinger continued to press Laffey, Judge Stewart intervened, charged Schlesinger with trying to browbeat the witness, and said sternly: "I have heard enough from you."

Judge Stewart brusquely reject-

ed all requests of defense counsel Ralph Powe and Schlesinger to cross examine officials. They testified under defense subpoenas, and therefore could not be cross-examined except by court permission.

William Albertson, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, and one of the Smith Act defendants, is on the stand, starting to testify on the composition of the community, and jury selection methods here, as this is being written.

Brass Firm Fires 14 in Attempt to Break Strike

WATERBURY, Aug. 19.—In an act of viciousness, unparalleled in this area for many years, the strike-bound Scovill Manufacturing Co., Oakville Division, fired 14 striking brass workers, all members of the UAW, CIO. The Scovill Co. strikers constitute the majority of some 7,000 brass fabricating workers who have been on strike for the past eight to nine weeks.

The excuse given by the Scovill Co. was that these strikers had participated actively "in incidents

of a violent nature" which had prevented a few scabs from breaching the picket line two weeks ago. The Oakville Division of the Scovill Co. is also seeking an injunction to restrain picketing at a hearing this week.

The response of the Scovill strikers to this provocation directed against 14 of their brothers had the opposite effect than the one intended by the company. In the opinion of many strikers this act will tend to further strengthen the union's strike efforts. The UAW

international representative, John Driscoll declared this action was illegal and that the union would make the return of the 14 strikers "a first condition of any settlement."

In Waterbury meanwhile major attention shifted to the local court where hearings had ended today on the Scovill Company's Main Plant application for an injunction curbing the picketing of Local 1604, and where four local strike cases involving arrests of union

(Continued on Page 4)

COPS, GOONS CAN'T HALT THESE STRIKERS

It's no bed of roses to work in feather and bedding shops which refuse to negotiate with the union and it's just as bad when police arrest strikers and let their attackers off free.

That's the story pickets now marching in front of Altman's and McCreery's will tell you. Negro and white strikers from two shops are protesting at these uptown department stores the sale of feather goods and beds made by Purofed Feather and Down Corp. and Burton Dixie.

The strike at Puro and Down Corp. with its 125 workers was called last Friday because of the firm's refusal to meet minimum wages paid by all other organized feather shops. Puro bosses are attempting to scuttle Local 140, United Furniture Workers, refusing to renew its expired contract.

Last Friday at 5:40 a.m. when strikers appeared near the Brooklyn shop, a half dozen bosses attacked the workers on the street including Alex Sirota, local man-

ager. Police detectives who were in the plant all night rushed to the scene and arrested the four workers, including Sirota. While the detectives were holding him, Louis Puro hit Sirota in the eye. Four workers were charged with assault and are scheduled to appear in court Aug. 26. Meanwhile the union has also started charges of assault against the owners and has filed unfair labor practices with the NLRB.

A union representative is in Washington protesting working conditions and anti-labor practices by Puro to the General Services Administration, federal procurement agency, which purchases from Puro.

Protests of police brutality have been made with Police Commissioner Monahan by the union's international office. A conference with the Commissioner attended by international president Morris Pizer, Sirota and union counsel Harry Weinstock resulted in assurances that the matter would be looked into and those guilty of any

brutality punished.

Commenting on the situation, Pizer said, "Our international union must protest such police behavior because mistreatment of strikers everywhere is getting worse and must be stopped before it becomes impossible for workers to strike for their rights."

Some 200 workers are involved in the strike at Burton Dixie, a national bed concern. When the open shop firm laid off several workers last Friday, the entire shop walked out. Although the union won an NLRB election, the firm is stalling and refusing to negotiate. Considered a notorious open shop firm, it pays about 80 cents an hour less than organized shops in the field. A complaint has been lodged with government officials on the firm's refusal to bargain in good faith.

Perhaps the bosses in these firms have gotten too soft from their feathers and bedding but the solid unity of Negro and white workers are determined to win union contracts.

Radio Writers' Strike Piled Up Real Gains

During the past month little attention was paid to a small, but highly effective, beef in New York that won the Radio Writers Guild a solid victory.

From July 2 to July 18, 67 news and staff continuity writers struck the three major networks—American Broadcasting Co., National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System. Their 16 day walkout had no precedent in radio. The writers won contract gains hitherto unknown in the entertainment field, including salary boosts and fringe benefits.

The writers got a \$15 weekly pay increase retroactive to last Oct. 1. They'll get another \$5 next Oct. 1. The retroactive boost totals 11½ percent and the coming hike is for another 3½ percent—15 percent in all. Minimum pay for a senior writer is \$145 now, \$150 in October.

Other gains in the money field were just as important. Until this time, news writers have received straight pay for all work, whether it involved a commercial or sustaining show. With the new contract, newswriters will be paid extra for their work on commercial shows.

A differential clause covers all newswriters with 52 cumulative weeks of experience, at least half of them spent in writing commercial shows. A 10 percent differential was also set for writers working the midnight-to-seven graveyard shift.

The new agreement allots three weeks paid vacation after the first year of employment. Writers at ABC and CBS draw four weeks paid vacation after five years. NBC writers are covered by an over-all agreement with Radio Corp. of America, and get four weeks only after 10 years.

Continuity writers who work on commercial shows will draw added pay for their work on such shows originated by the network. The added pay will amount to 60 percent of the sum paid free-lance writers of commercial shows, a scale set by a minimum basic agreement between the networks and the Guild.

Two New Hootenanny Records Feature Songs for Negro Rights

Songs in the struggle for Negro rights and full equality of the Negro people keynote the two new releases from Hootenanny Records, the People's Artists' recording group.

Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Betty Sanders, and Osborne Smith lead off the first disc with a stirring rendition of "Walk Along Together," a song of Negro-white unity in the South. The music itself is adapted from an old hymn, "John the Revelator." The reverse side features the Jewish Young Folk-Singers, conducted by Bob DeCormier, in a moving presentation of the Negro spiritual, "We Shall Overcome." Laura



Important fringe benefits won include:

- A maternity clause, calling for re-employment of women after leave to have a baby.

- A "discharge for cause" clause making automatic arbitration mandatory when a writer has been discharged for a reason such as intoxication on the job, or other employer causes hitherto unquestioned.

- An "ownership of material" clause, establishing a writer's full ownership to material written on his own time while in the network's employ.

Writers in all fields find that latter clause important, because of the practice of show business bosses to claim a writer's off the job efforts as company property to be appropriated by the employer for any—or no—compensation.

The new ownership clause restricts sale of off the job production to the employing network. But it does establish the rule that the network has to pay for such material at the rates set in the minimum basic agreement of the Guild.

Gains set in the RWG's New York contract are the best yet among writers employed by entertainment monopolies. They have set a pattern for study by all other craft guilds and unions.

Artists 'Adopt' Factory

BERLIN.—Famed dramatist Bertolt Brecht and noted composer Hanns Eisler have publicly pledged themselves to assist the cultural activities of an important Berlin factory.

They took the pledge in an appeal addressed to other artists which stated:

"The sharpening danger of imperialist war makes it necessary for artists and writers to do something extra for peace.

"We propose that cultural centers should be formed in a number of large factories. The job of these cultural centers will be:

1. To arrange special theatre and opera performances, both in theatres and in the factory cultural clubs. These shows should include both plays of political character

and also light entertainment.

2. To arrange special programs, composed of songs, choirs, one act plays cabaret numbers etc.

3. To help the shows put on by the factory itself.

All the entertainment provided by these cultural centers must be of particularly high quality, and must be designed to meet the specific needs of the factory workers."

Bertolt Brecht, author of the Hollywood film "Hangmen Also Die," and Hanns Eisler, composer of the music of many American films, took the pledge on the occasion of the Second Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party.

Have you obtained a sub from shopmate, union brother or sister, neighbor, lodge associate, friend or relative?

Peace For Children Everywhere

Earl Robinson has set the following poem by Sadie Van Veen to music and will sing it at the great concert and peace rally at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island tonight (Wednesday) at 7.

By SADIE VAN VEEN
O let the children dance and sing
And sleep in peace at night
And let the perfume of the rose
Mingle with dawn and light

O pour the milk and light the lamps
For children round the world
So they may sing and they may dance
With banners of peace unfurled



EARL ROBINSON

Children with blue eyes and brown
With black hair and with gold
Children the loveliest things that
grow
In loving arms to hold

Children who live in far off lands
In India or Malay
O children dear in far Korea
Let them have peace today.

O dry their tears and bind their wounds
And give them milk and peace
And promise their mothers round
the earth
That all the wars will cease

No more shall war destroy the earth
No more shall children weep
No more shall profits flow from blood
This promise we shall keep!

The little ones shall laugh and sing
By day and sleep by night
Peace milk and roses fair
For all the children everywhere—

For all the children dark or fair.

Negro Theatre Group Opens 3 One-Acters

The Negro Art Players will present a group of three one-act plays at the Elks Theatre, 14 W. 126 St. on Aug. 25 through Aug. 30.

The plays are Langston Hughes' "A Soul Come Home," "Florence" by Alice Childress and "Fools Paradise" by Roger Furman.

For tickets and reservations, call or write Roger Furman c/o Elks Theatre; telephone SA-2-2634.

Final Week for 'Taras' at Stanley

The Soviet biographical film "Taras Shevchenko" is in its fourth and final week at the Stanley Theatre.

Starting Saturday, Aug. 23 the Stanley will revive for one week only "The New China," powerful documentary film of the Chinese People's Republic in color. On the same program will be the Soviet sports festival "Pageant of Russia."

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday

Wisconsin Student's Column Asks Negotiations In Spirit of Olympics

The spirit of the Olympic Games should be translated by governments into negotiations to settle all outstanding differences in peace, is the theme of a column by a student of the University of Wisconsin in the student newspaper "Daily Cardinal."

The student, Ruth Schwarzkopf, wrote in a regular feature called "On the Soapbox," which is open to all students. Miss Schwarzkopf is a member of the Student Board. The headline over the column read:

SPIRIT OF OLYMPICS
SHOULD BE REFLECTED
IN NATIONAL RELATIONS

The column follows:

By RUTH SCHWARZKOPF

IN THE PAST MONTH, student board has unanimously passed two resolutions concerning the Olympic games. The first, in the form of a resolution to the Olympic Committee, served to express their support of the atmosphere of equality and friendship between young people of all nations which the Games witnessed.

The second, a letter to the State Department, the U.N., N.S.A., and various student groups, asks that a program of exchange of students and athletes between Eastern and Western blocs be instituted to further the development of understanding between young people of the world, and that the spirit of the Olympics, a spirit of friendship and peaceful competition, be translated into the area of international politics through immediate negotiations among the leading world powers.

This action of board should not be dismissed lightly as the expression of worthy sentiments and little more. In a world torn by tensions and haunted by the threat of an atomic war, the spirit reflected by the Olympics, and the attention and support which it has brought forth from all parts of the world should be granted the recognition of which it is worthy.

HISTORICALLY the Olympics have symbolized peace. At the time of their founding, the Greek city states suspended their wars to congregate in friendly competition. So today, in the era of the cold war, we have seen athletes of all conceivable culture, national, and political backgrounds meeting together in an atmosphere of friendship. In doing so they have put their differences aside and made friends.

Numerous examples of this are to be seen, as for instance in the swapping of souvenirs between the Soviet crew members and the U.S. team from Annapolis, or in Zatopek's presentation of his entire uniform to an Australian runner with whom he had developed a friendship.

Reverend Robert Richards, the American pole vaulting champion, summed this atmosphere up in his statement, "This is the most wonderful thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along as the athletes do."

INTEREST IN THE OLYMPICS has been world wide. While one aspect of this attention it is true, has been overly nationalistic in character, it is by action, such as that taken by board this month, that the positive nature of the Games can be realized. The athletes who have attended the Games have had the opportunity to meet and make friends, but such opportunities should not be limited to an occasion once every four years and restricted to athletes.

Proposals such as that contained in board's resolution for extended exchange of students between East and West must be developed and brought to fruition. In this way we will have an opportunity to further our understanding and respect for students whose way of life is so different from ours; and they, too, can come to know us better.

An exchange of delegations of students and athletes can, perhaps, prevent an exchange of battalions or of atom bombs. At any rate, it is certainly worth attempting.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES have clearly shown that the world's different peoples have much to give to and learn from each other. In spite of their differences in background and ideologies, we have seen that their athletes could meet together in friendly and peaceful competition.

It now remains for our governments, which are supposed to represent our desires and interests, to translate the friendliness and international understanding which has been manifested at Helsinki into meaningful terms, to enter into negotiations to settle their outstanding differences and establish peace among nations, so that the Olympic spirit may be realized throughout the world.

Are We Following in Hitler's Footsteps? Asks L.A. Mother

LOS ANGELES Aug. 19.—Is the U.S. government following in Hitler's footsteps in Korea, asks a Los Angeles mother in a letter to the Los Angeles Daily News. Applauding the action of the U.S. Army Sgt. who condemned Gen. Mark Clark's betrayal of promises of war, Nina Indian writes (July 15):

"I feel that the courageous statement of Sgt. Dean Chase, who criticized General Clark's actions in Korea, expresses the feeling of the majority of Americans, especially women.

"We, the American people, have always been fighters for democracy, and we are beginning to wonder whether we are not following in Hitler's footsteps with our actions in Korea. If, as our economists say, we are doing this to avoid a depression, we must find a better way.

"As a mother, I feel that all American women should join together to ask for an end to this bloodshed and for peaceful negotiations with all major powers. The women know, because we are mothers, that we must, and therefore can find a way to live peacefully with all nations.

Negro Candidates Win In Michigan Primaries

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Charline White, Negro State Representative, running for reelection in the Michigan primaries, polled 88,000 votes, four times what she received two years ago. Her husband, Leroy White, radio disc jockey, put off the air because of his political campaign, polled 50,000 votes running for County Auditor on the Democratic ticket. The Detroit Free Press completely eliminated Mrs. White's name from the list of winning candidates. They told indignant readers that "it was an oversight."

Other Negro candidates polled high votes. Dr. Samuel Milton, incumbent Democratic Coroner, polled 113,000 to go into the final elections facing Republicans on Nov. 4.

Hottest race in the primaries was that of former State Senator Charles Diggs, Sr., seeking to win the Congressional seat in the First District. Diggs was defeated by a vote of 30,000 to 19,000.

Three other Negro candidates were also in the Democratic primaries and one Negro was entered in the Republican primary in that Congressional race.

A campaign of calumny was waged against ex-Senator Diggs, the fact that he had served a term in prison was related practically each day by the anti-Negro press and on the radio.

The white supremacist and pro-war forces worked and spent money lavishly to beat the Negro candidate. To the everlasting shame of the AFL and CIO the top leaders here backed Machrowicz, despite the fact that Diggs had a long record of fighting for labor's rights when he was a Democratic Party floor leader in the State Senate.

Edgar Currie, Negro trade unionist, was renominated on the Democratic ticket for State Legislature, polling 73,626 votes. State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr. was renominated for the Senate and Mrs. Cora Brown, Negro woman running for State Senate in the Second District, won the nomination there. All three nominations are tantamount to election. For Congress in the 13th District, Detroit, two Negro candidates, Robert Williams and C. M. Matcalf, polled over 15,000 votes.

What's On?

Coming
ENJOY A GALA WEEKEND at a progressive interracial Camp Nature Friends, Camp Midvale, from Friday night through Sunday for only \$8 to \$10. Only one hour (35 miles) from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing. For reservations and further information, call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. TErhunage 5-2160.

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Boost Labor Spy at Legion Convention

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA.—The Mellons, and allied financiers, whose friends dominate the leadership of the American Legion, promoted a woman-beater and labor spy into a leading political spokesman at the Legion's state convention here last week.

He is Matt Cvetic, paid FBI agent, with a criminal record for having beaten up his sister-in-law and smashing her wrist, as described in the Allegheny County Court records, Feb. 18, 1939.

Cvetic became notorious as a finger man for the Un-American Committee, and a stoolpigeon witness in the "sedition" frame-up of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolson in the Mellon's Pittsburgh stronghold.

Cvetic played a leading role as a convention speaker. He made three appearances, compared with one each for Pennsylvania Senator James Duff, Mellon family statesman, who demanded that Communists should be "hanged," Pennsylvania Senator Edward Martin, recently rejected for reelection by the AFL, and Gov. John Fine, who charged the Americans for Democratic Action with "doubtful loyalties."

Duff is one of the original promoters of General Eisenhower's campaign for the presidency, and Fine helped swing his nomination at the Republican convention.

In addition to being the featured speaker at one convention general session, Cvetic was presented

Mark 70th Birthday Of Rockwell Kent

An artist of world renown and a great progressive American, will be honored when hundreds of New Yorkers gather at a testimonial banquet on Sunday, Sept. 14, to celebrate Rockwell Kent's 70th Birthday. Outstanding figures in the arts, sciences and politics will speak.

Originally called for Aug. 26, the dinner has been changed to Sept. 14 to permit a larger attendance of many people who could not attend on the earlier date.

Reservations should be sent to Rockwell Kent 70th Birthday Testimonial Committee, 80 E. 11 St. Room 336, New York 3, N. Y., phone Gramercy 7-8846. Tickets are \$6 per plate.

Rockwell Kent is national president of the International Workers Order.

with the Legion's "Americanism" award by Gov. Fine and Be Be Shopp, a former "Miss America," and spoke before the Women Legionnaires and the Women's Auxiliary.

However, he neglected to quote for the benefit of his women listeners, the characterization his former wife made of him to newsmen after Cvetic made front pages for getting 100 Pittsburgh workers fired:

"He's just a sneak and a coward. He was lying all the time. ... A low snake, he is. A hero? He's just a jerk."

Recently, the Pennsylvania state CIO instructed local CIO bodies not to join in co-sponsoring Cvetic's radio program.

'Steel Labor' Blasts Use of Cops in Strike

CHICAGO.—How Chicago police "swarmed" with revolvers and clubs at the steel plants here during the big strike was reviewed in a feature article of "Steel Labor" for August, issued this week. The full page of pictures and text in the official voice of the United Steelworkers, CIO, declared:

"Chicago's system of sending cops to the scene of labor disputes is unique. No other city in the Midwest does it."

The feature article pointed out that the police orders presumably came from the office of Mayor Kennelly himself.

The union paper told how Police Capt. Craney started trouble by taking it on himself to disperse all the strikers at the 89th St. gate of U. S. Steel, except those carrying picket signs.

The article also blasted "the uninvited forces of Supervising Capt. George T. Barnes," who heads the so-called Labor Detail.

Said "Steel Labor":
"A city ridden with criminals, rapists, holdup men and murderers could do far better by putting these law enforcement officers to work cleaning up the town."

Amvets Join The Hollywood Witchhunt

HOLLYWOOD.—Amvets has joined the red-baiting pressure on motion picture studios.

The organization of World War II veterans trailed behind the American Legion in demanding that studios set up a blacklist of alleged "subversives."

State Commander Edward Miratti of Amvets demanded that studio heads give his group "assurance" that any actors or others refusing to "cooperate" with the House Un-American Committee will not be hired.

The Amvets set up its own witchhunting committee to see the demand is carried out. On it are Beatrice Kay, T. Paul Moody, J. Hampton Sutton, Stanley M. Sapiro and Bernard Rose.

The American Legion some months ago sent studios a list of 300 persons it wanted blacklisted on un-American charges.

Negro Cab Drivers Strike Against Discrimination

PITTSBURGH.—One of the most vicious forms of discrimination, because it involves collusion between the union and the employer against Negro workers, has precipitated a strike of 40 Negro drivers against the Yellow Cab Co.

The company had a monopoly on cab service in the city. Following World War II, the Owl Cab Co. and the Peoples Cab Co. were permitted to operate by the State Public Utility Commission as a result of a campaign against the monopoly.

The Peoples Cab Co. was formed by veterans and employed only white drivers. Its drivers belong to the CIO Transport Workers Union.

The Owl Cab Co. is owned by Negroes and has only Negro drivers. Its franchise is limited to the picking up of passengers within Hill District (mainly ward 3 and 5), or passengers picked up at the end of trips but with the Hill as their destination.

THE PUC thus confined the Negro-owned and operated company to the centers of Negro population, itself a form of segregation and a serious restriction upon the opportunities afforded Negroes to make a living as cab drivers. The new company soon threatened serious inroads upon the business of the Yellow Cab Co. in the Hill area.

To counter this the Yellow Cab Co. hired a number of Negro drivers and arranged with Taxicab Drivers Local 128, affiliated with the AFL Teamsters Union, to have them admitted to union membership on the basis that these drivers would be restricted to the Hill as were the drivers of the Owl Cab Co.

The Negro drivers found it impossible to get the union to see the injustice of this arrangement and were voted down every time they tried.

A GROUP under leadership of

Houston Dargan sued in the Federal District Court for an injunction, charging the restriction agreement—which is in the union contract—violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. After a two-year delay Federal Judge Rabe F. Marsh, Jr., decided that since employers have the right to distribute working forces to they please and the majority of the union wanted this discriminatory arrangement, there was nothing he could do about it.

Dargan and a number of the drivers involved appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court, which has set a hearing for this fall.

The strike came when the Yellow Cab Co. dismissed a Negro driver who had refused to return empty from the new airport when the union dispatcher there had ordered him to do so because there were no passengers for the Hill district.

The influential (Negro) Baptist Ministers Conference has given its support. The Negro drivers are carrying the fight to organizations of every kind by personal appeals, letters, and delegations.

2,500 Strike at Big Textile Machinery Plant

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Aug. 19.—Some 2,500 workers at the Whitin Machine Works, largest textile machinery manufacturer in the world, struck last night in a contract dispute.

The workers, members of the CIO United Steelworkers, had been without a contract since January.

Strikers immediately set up picket lines around the plant.

**STOP THE WAR IN KOREA!
PROTEST USELESS KILLINGS!
DEMAND AN ARMISTICE NOW!**

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MRS. OCTAVIA HAWKINS
Financial Sec.-Treas., United Automobile Workers CIO, Local 458
DR. SAMUEL BUCHLER
Rabbi, Peoples Synagogue, former Deputy Atty.-Gen. N.Y. State
MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
Writer and Anthropologist
DR. JEROME DAVIS
Exec. Dir., Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.

Co-Chairmen:
Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church, Chairman N. Y. Peace Inst.;
Rev. Jack R. McMichael, exec. director, Methodist Federation for Social Action.
Invocation: Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Central Community Church, co-chairman N. Y. Peace Inst.

CHARLES R. ALLEN, Jr.

MRS. ROSE RUSSELL
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IS PENTAGON USING NAPALM AGAINST CIVILIANS IN KOREA?

Daily Worker

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PP Wins First Battle To Get on Illinois Ballot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Progressive Party won its first battle for a place on the Illinois ballot in November when the Illinois Electoral Board last night accepted the nomination papers of the party. The action followed a victorious campaign by the Progressives to fulfill the rigorous conditions of the electoral law concerning petitions.

The board's sanction was only the first step for the three parties to win a place on the November ballot. Anyone can challenge the petitions until Aug. 23. Objections filed with the electoral board will be restudied.

In 1948 and 1950 the Progressive Party appealed in vain to the courts to overrule state officials' refusal to put its candidates on the ballot.

Coal Bosses Ask Speedup Of Miners

The hard coal mine owners yesterday demanded increased speedup from the United Mine Workers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here. The anthracite industry has been operating under an "open end" contract, carrying a 60-day termination clause, since Feb. 1, 1951. The UMW told the anthracite operators Aug. 1 that the present contract would lapse Sept. 29.

The UMW also has opened informal negotiation with the Bituminous (soft coal) Operators Association and the Southern Coal Producers Association, covering 400,000 miners.

John L. Lewis, was detained in Washington and did not attend the opening session.

CBS and NBC to Televis Hallinan, Mrs. Bass on Sept. 6

The Progressive Party announced yesterday that another significant victory had been won against virtual blackout that radio and television stations have tried to impose over the Party's campaign.

C. B. Baldwin, campaign director, announced that the Columbia Broadcasting System had agreed to televise the acceptance speech of Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, recently released from Federal Penitentiary at McNeill's Island, on Sept. 6, 1:30-2 p.m. EDT. The program which will also present the acceptance speech of the Progressive Party's candidate for Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, will be offered to all CBS television stations which did not originally carry the Party's acceptance speeches, as delivered at the time of the Progressive Party Convention, July 4-6.

The stations include all CBS television outlets on the West Coast, in the midwest, and the bulk of the networks east of the Mississippi.

CBS will carry this broadcast jointly with NBC which previously agreed to grant network time on Sept. 6.

CBS's joining with NBC's radio and television stations, will give the program one of the largest audience the Progressive Party has achieved, embracing over 180 radio stations and more than 75 television outlets.

HALLINAN ASKS BRIEFING OTHER CANDIDATES GET

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, yesterday demanded the same briefing on military strategy President Truman has granted candidates Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

The San Francisco labor attorney made the demand in a wire to the White House today.

"I am in full agreement with the great majority of the American people that the Korean war is futile, dangerous and costly, and should be brought to an immediate conclusion by a cease fire at the demarcation line already agreed upon," Hallinan said.

He said he wanted the briefing to determine whether there were any unpublished reasons for continuing fighting on the Korean front.

Hallinan said he would conduct an aggressive campaign for peace and for civil rights. He also urged a meeting of the major powers to settle East-West differences and called for withdrawal of our arms from around the world.

British Envoy Calls Soviet Canal a 'Great Enterprise'

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—British ambassador Sir Alvary Gascoigne said today the new Soviet canal connecting the Volga and Don Rivers is a "very great enterprise." Gascoigne reported his impression at a press conference on his return from a 10-day trip to south Russia, where he became the first foreign diplomat to inspect the Volga-Don canal.

"The canal is a very great enterprise," the ambassador said. "It is spick-and-span and works efficiently. Everything is electrically controlled."

Gascoigne said he and his party of four Britons sailed from Stalin-grad to Kalach through all 13 locks of the canal aboard a steamer which he described as similar to Mississippi river boats. The food and service were excellent, he said, and the cabins clean and comfortable.

"It was a trip of the greatest possible interest," Gascoigne said. "It gives one a breadth of vision

(Continued on Page 6)

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

First-hand reports by American war correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in yesterday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this country in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm bomb hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

un-marked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal.

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

They Meet Under the Stars Tonite for Peace

Story on Page 3

Why Workers Are Going Into Debt

A LABOR DEPARTMENT survey of consumer expenditures made public last week showed that the "average" family in 1950 spent 6 percent more than it earned during that year. Many newspaper featured this news on their front pages. But they did not dig very deep into the report. If they had analyzed it fully they would have come out with even more disturbing conclusions.

For instance, if the families

receiving more than \$10,000 a year are excluded, and full attention is given to the families of wage earners and clerical workers, it is shown that the average went into debt 9.6 or almost 10 percent.

Moreover, the average income for these wage earner-clerical worker families was \$3900 for

the nation as a whole. For the East South Central states, the average was \$3,000.

Fifty-nine percent of these families which were studied received less than \$4,000 and 21 percent received between four and five thousand dollars. There is therefore reason to believe that the sampling of some 10,000

families studied by the Labor Department was better off economically than a real average which would have included all city worker families.

NEVERTHELESS the study is of great importance. For one thing it explodes the contention of the President's Council of Economic Advisers that the consumers have been "saving" at a fabulous rate. In the year 1950, (Continued on Page 4)

SEE EDITORIAL ON PAGE 5

Ban Texas Meet Of Quakers

Outside pressure has forced the cancellation of a two-day meeting that was to have been held by the American Friends Service Committee at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, at San Marcos, Texas.

R. A. Childers, of the Childers Manufacturing Co., Houston, has sent ACLU photostatic copies of a letter sent to the nine regents of the college over the signature of William M. Michels, 10th precinct member of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee. Michels stated that he did not approve of any "group advocating any pet programs which are of a highly controversial nature" using tax-supported building.

He enclosed material signed by Helen Thomas of Houston, who stated that "the American Friends Service Committee might be called the American 'Enemies' Service Committee judging from some of the speakers the group has sponsored and some of the literature sold at its sessions."

The Thomas material claimed that the committee has "come under the domination of the coalition-left, and no longer represents the old-line Quakers."

The Thomas report attacks several speakers at the forthcoming San Marcos meeting: Anna Lord Strauss, who it says was cited by the Un-American Activities Committee "as a sponsor of Consumer's National Federation, which was cited as an agency of the Communist Party for spreading propaganda in schools and through women's clubs"; John Swomley, who it lists as a secretary of the National Council Against Conscription; Djura Ninic, a "law graduate of the London School of Economics, training ground of Fabian Socialism."

(Continued on Page 4)

World Quaker Parley Sends Korea Peace Plea to 4 Powers

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An appeal for peace in Korea was cabled across the five continents on Aug. 6 from the Society of Friends' World Conference, whose nine-day sessions were held at Oxford.

The statement, unanimously endorsed by the 900 delegates who represented some 180,000 Quakers throughout the world, was sent to the British, U.S., Soviet and Chinese ministries.

It was cabled also to the secretary-general of the United Nations, to India's Prime Minister Nehru, to the principal negotiators at Panmunjom and to the prime ministers of North and South Korea.

The Quakers' appeal says: "The continuing tragedy of the war in Korea has rested heavily upon us.

"It is our earnest hope that all those in positions of political authority will make renewed and constructive efforts to achieve peace.

"In particular, we hope that the willingness of the government of India to use their good offices in the cause of peace may be followed up actively.

"It is our desire that all Friends everywhere should unite in

prayer for those in authority that they may be led into the paths of peace."

On another unanimous statement addressed to "Peoples Everywhere" the Quakers attack war and war preparations. They declare:

"War leads to a vicious circle of hatred, oppression, subversive movements, false propaganda, rearmament, and new wars. An armaments race cannot bring peace, freedom or security.

"We call upon peoples everywhere to break this vicious circle, to behave as nations with the same decency as they would behave as men and brothers, to substitute the institutions of peace for the institutions of war.

"Let us join together throughout the world to grow more food, to heal and prevent disease, to conserve and develop the resources of the good earth to the glory of God and the comfort of man's distress."

Working for peace "in the political sphere or in the fields of economic or racial conflict" is one of the responsibilities laid down for all Friends and listed in a message to them from the world gathering at Oxford.

HOW THE 'WHEEL OF CHANCE' PICKED PITTSBURGH JURY

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—The jury "wheel of chance" in the Federal Court building in Pittsburgh showed a powerful yen toward the nearby Mellon Bank Building when it selected the Smith Act jury that indicted Steve Nelson and five co-defendants here.

According to testimony by government officials, the jury wheel unhesitatingly turned up J. H. Ake, secretary of the nearby Wilkenning Chamber of Commerce, to serve as foreman of the grand jury whose indictments are being challenged in pre-trial proceedings before federal Judge William Alvah Stewart.

There has been no allegation in court that the Chamber of Commerce Secretary was planted by the prosecution through fixing the jury wheel, as the foreman of the trial jury was planted in the notorious Tom Mooney frameup of 1916.

However, it was shown, by a government jury clerk's testimony, that the wheel that picked foreman Ake also supplied 11 grand jurors directly recommended for jury service by government or business sources, not unfriendly to the prosecution, or to the Mellon interests that dominate this area.

In addition to Ake, the indicting grand jury included: three additional jurors recommended by Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade; four jurors who owed their listing in the master file, and presumably their allegiance, to judges, or judges' secretaries; one recommended by an employee of the jury clerk's office; one recommended by U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle, who is in court every day, prosecuting the current case; and one recommended by the district attorney who prosecuted the original state "sedition" case against Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

This breath-taking operation by the goddess of chance, or whatever it was, has been completely suppressed by the local press, although it was testified to by Genevieve M. Barr, deputy

court clerk in charge of jury selection.

Another instance of the masterful way that "chance" operated in picking the Smith Act jury here was the appearance, in the original panel of 33, of 27 names put into the wheel by the jury clerk, as against six names put in by the jury commissioner, although both are required by law to put an equal number of names into the wheel.

"How do you explain this disproportion?" Miss Barr was asked by Hyman Schlesinger, co-counsel for the defense with Ralph Powe. "Was it entirely due to the law of chance?"

"Yes," Miss Barr replied.

Previous testimony by Miss Barr and other jury officials has shown that chance plays no part at all, however, in placing names into the master lists from which federal jury panels are drawn here. The names are not picked from voting lists, as in the state courts, they are "recommended," largely by governmental, American Legion, and business sources.

Former jurors also name a large number, thus helping to perpetuate their own social kind.

The Smith Act challengers are demanding dismissal of their indictments on the grounds that the basic method of selecting names for the master lists here is undemocratic, discriminates against Negro, labor, and national group representation, and does not meet legal requirements of an impartial jury, composed of a cross-section of the community.

Miss Barr's superior, Stephen P. Laffey, clerk of the District Court, and responsible for making up the master jury lists, was asked:

"What is the composition of the community?" He replied: "I can't say."

When attorney Schlesinger continued to press Laffey, Judge Stewart intervened, charged Schlesinger with trying to browbeat the witness, and said sternly: "I have heard enough from you."

Judge Stewart brusquely reject-

ed all requests of defense counsel Ralph Powe and Schlesinger to cross examine officials. They testified under defense subpoenas, and therefore could not be cross-examined except by court permission.

William Albertson, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, and one of the Smith Act defendants, is on the stand, starting to testify on the composition of the community, and jury selection methods here, as this is being written.

Brass Firm Fires 14 in Attempt to Break Strike

WATERBURY, Aug. 19.—In an act of viciousness, unparalleled in this area for many years, the strike-bound Scovill Manufacturing Co., Oakville Division, fired 14 striking brass workers, all members of the UAW, CIO. The Scovill Co. strikers constitute the majority of some 7,000 brass fabricating workers who have been on strike for the past eight to nine weeks.

The excuse given by the Scovill Co. was that these strikers had participated actively "in incidents

of a violent nature" which had prevented a few scabs from breaching the picket line two weeks ago. The Oakville Division of the Scovill Co. is also seeking an injunction to restrain picketing at a hearing this week.

The response of the Scovill strikers to this provocation directed against 14 of their brothers had the opposite effect than the one intended by the company. In the opinion of many strikers this act will tend to further strengthen the union's strike efforts. The UAW

international representative, John Driscoll declared this action was illegal and that the union would make the return of the 14 strikers "a first condition of any settlement."

In Waterbury meanwhile major attention shifted to the local court where hearings had ended today on the Scovill Company's Main Plant application for an injunction curbing the picketing of Local 1604, and where four local strike cases involving arrests of union

(Continued on Page 4)

COPS, GOONS CAN'T HALT THESE STRIKERS

It's no bed of roses to work in feather and bedding shops which refuse to negotiate with the union and it's just as bad when police arrest strikers and let their attackers off free.

That's the story pickets now marching in front of Altman's and McCreery's will tell you. Negro and white strikers from two shops are protesting at these up-town department stores the sale of feather goods and beds made by Purofed Feather and Down Corp. and Burton Dixie.

The strike at Puro and Down Corp. with its 125 workers was called last Friday because of the firm's refusal to meet minimum wages paid by all other organized feather shops. Puro bosses are attempting to scuttle Local 140, United Furniture Workers, refusing to renew its expired contract.

Last Friday at 5:40 a.m. when strikers appeared near the Brooklyn shop, a half dozen bosses attacked the workers on the street including Alex Sirota, local man-

ager. Police detectives who were in the plant all night rushed to the scene and arrested the four workers, including Sirota. While the detectives were holding him, Louis Puro hit Sirota in the eye. Four workers were charged with assault and are scheduled to appear in court Aug. 26. Meanwhile the union has also started charges of assault against the owners and has filed unfair labor practices with the NLRB.

A union representative is in Washington protesting working conditions and anti-labor practices by Puro to the General Services Administration, federal procurement agency, which purchases from Puro.

Protests of police brutality have been made with Police Commissioner Monahan by the union's international office. A conference with the Commissioner attended by international president Morris Pizer, Sirota and union counsel Harry Weinstock resulted in assurances that the matter would be looked into and those guilty of any

brutality punished.

Commenting on the situation, Pizer said, "Our international union must protest such police behavior because mistreatment of strikers everywhere is getting worse and must be stopped before it becomes impossible for workers to strike for their rights."

Some 200 workers are involved in the strike at Burton Dixie, a national bed concern. When the open shop firm laid off several workers last Friday, the entire shop walked out. Although the union won an NLRB election, the firm is stalling and refusing to negotiate. Considered a notorious open shop firm, it pays about 80 cents an hour less than organized shops in the field. A complaint has been lodged with government officials on the firm's refusal to bargain in good faith.

Perhaps the bosses in these firms have gotten too soft from their feathers and bedding but the solid unity of Negro and white workers are determined to win union contracts.

NEW YORKERS CONVENE FOR KOREA PEACE TONIGHT AT RANDALLS IS.

Hundreds of chartered busses, cavalcades of cars, and thousands of subway travellers from all over New York and environs will converge tonight (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. on Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island for the most historic peace concert-rally in our time. The "Peace Under the Stars" gathering will dramatically demonstrate the deep desire of New Yorkers for peace in Korea, spokesmen for the New York Peace Institute declared.

Packing the vast stadium whose stage will be decorated with seven-foot signs spelling out the word "PEACE" in white flowers, the huge audience including hundreds

of small children and babes in arms, will enjoy what promises to be one of the most exciting peace program ever presented in New York.

Enormous "Peace Under the Stars" signs, prepared by the New York City Department of Parks and mounted on the Triborough Bridge and at 125th St., point the way for all New Yorkers tonight to the Starlight Concert and Rally for Peace.

The star-studded program is headed by Paul Robeson, internationally-famous singer; Miss Mary Lou Williams, today's greatest jazz pianist, and her trio; stage and

screen actors Morris Carnovsky and Howard Da Silva; Miss Karen Morely, distinguished Hollywood star; Earl Robinson, famous folk singer and others.

An attraction specially prepared for the peace concert is a souvenir program, containing in addition to the "Peace Under the Stars" program, a priceless glossary of peace quotations from outstanding personages the world over. It also contains a beautiful Prayer for Peace written by the Rev. Edward B. McGowan, chairman of the Peace Institute. The souvenir program will sell for 50 cents and will

be the only peace material available at Triborough Stadium, where the N.Y. Park Department does not permit the collection of any funds.

Tickets will be on sale until 5 p.m. today at the offices of the Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., and from 6 p.m. at the box office, Randall's Island. In the rapidly-paced "Peace Under the Stars," the audience will hear from Americans of many walks of life and varying points of view, on peace, including:

Miss Octavia Hawkins, financial secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Local 453, United Auto Workers,

CIO; Dr. Jerome Davis, executive director, Promoting Peace, Inc. and prominent author-lecturer.

Also Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union; Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler, rabbi of the People's Synagogue and former deputy attorney general of the state of New York.

Chairing the gathering will be the Rev. McGowan and the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. The invocation for peace will be delivered by the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Central Community Church, Brooklyn.

Ship Workers Give Bethlehem Strike Notice

The CIO Shipbuilders Union handed Bethlehem Steel Co. a seven-day strike notice yesterday and charged the company "adamantly refuses to heed our appeals for a living wage."

Representing some 32,000 workers, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilders Workers of America said they would strike Bethlehem's seven Atlantic Coast shipyards unless demands for a 20 cent an hour across the board wage hike is met.

Negotiators have held continuous day and night sessions for the past 21 days.

John J. Grogan, president of the IUMSWA, charged Bethlehem is "deaf to reason and blind to the facts."

"The company adamantly refuses to heed our appeals and protests for a living wage," declared Grogan, "and defiantly insists on forcing us to swallow an eight percent increase handout."

"This brazen effort is in the face of an existing 32 cent an hour higher wage rate on the West Coast for the same work and a recent company wage boost of 10 percent to the companies' salaried employees which was coupled with five months' retroactivity."

"As if to sweeten up the bone, the company offers us two months catch-as-catch-can retroactivity for the substandard eight percent."

"Bethlehem proposes a six-day holiday plan loaded with booby traps and riddled with snares set to deprive our shipyard workers of the extra work to which they are entitled."

Bethlehem workers are now receiving an average hourly wage rate of \$1.80, which the union demand would raise to \$2.

The union also asks six paid holidays without qualification, revision in the basic rate structure for the various skills, revision in seniority and in premium and incentive pay and additional safety measures.

An IMUSWA strike would affect the companies' shipyards in East Boston, Mass. Fall River, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hoboken, N. J., Staten Island, N. Y., and Sparrows Point and Key Highway, Md.

Delegation Urges Va. Gov. Halt Frameup Death of Negro

Un-Americans Subpena Dr. Condon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Dr. Edward U. Condon, scientist and former director of the National Bureau of Standards who has been a victim of the Un-American Committee smear tactics, was subpoenaed today to appear before the committee.

Dr. Condon had refused three "invitations" by Un-American chairman John S. Wood to appear.

The noted physicist left the government after the smear campaign in 1951 and became research director of the Corning (NY) glass works. At a farewell dinner in his honor after he resigned, Dr. Condon threw away his prepared speech and lambasted the entire "loyalty" witchhunt as well as the Un-American Committee.

The Commerce Department Loyalty Board "cleared" him after the attacks. J. Parnell Thomas, then head of the committee, was later convicted and jailed for stealing government money via payroll padding.

Jewish Weekly Asks McCarran Act Repeal

CHICAGO.—Repeal of the McCarran Act without delay was urged this week by the Sentinel, the large English-Jewish weekly published in Chicago. A full-page petition, calling for repeal, is now printed in each issue of the magazine.

"We declare this act to be racist in character," says the petition of The Sentinel. "Contrary to our democratic traditions, it falsely distinguishes between native born and naturalized Americans."

The Sentinel offered to send free reprints of the petition to those who request it from its Public Service Dept., 1702 S. Halsted.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19.—In a three-hour interview with a delegation of 25 Negro and white Virginians today, Gov. John Battle was unable to refute any of their proofs that Albert Jackson, 22-year-old Negro, is innocent of the "rape" charges for which he is scheduled to be electrocuted Monday, August 25th. The Governor promised to consider the group's demands for a commutation of Jackson's sentence. He had at first refused to meet the delegation but their determination won them an audience.

The case first came to public attention when Jackson's life was saved by an electrical storm which knocked out power lines to the electric chair in which he was to have died July 28th.

William L. Patterson, national head of the Civil Rights Congress hailed the reconstitution of the Martinsville Seven Committee as the Committee to Save Albert Jackson. "It is highly significant," he said, "that the State of Virginia has committed no 'legal' lynchings of this kind since the notorious Martinsville Seven frame-up roused righteous anger on a world scale. Clearly, the lessons learned then must be refreshed in the minds of the white supremacists by a new barrage of telephone calls to Gov. Battle demanding that Albert Jackson be allowed to live."

The policeman who arrested Jackson testified under oath that when he came upon the scene, the alleged rape-victim was asking Jackson, "Where is my five dollars?" the "victim," a white woman made no denial.

The Committee to Save Albert Jackson has charged that the facts were deliberately concealed by the authorities and that within the accident of nature they would have remained unknown until after Jackson's execution. The Committee also pointed out to the Governor that no white man has ever been executed for rape in Virginia.

Pepperell Sheet Co. Moving to Alabama

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. today announced its intention of building a sheet factory in Abbeville, Ala., because of what it called "prohibitive" production costs in

FRANCE AND PEOPLE'S CHINA SIGN BARTER AGREEMENT

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—The Peking Radio reported tonight that People's China and France have signed a \$2,850,000 barter agreement.

The broadcast said representatives of the two countries signed the agreement in Berlin last month. No details were available immediately.

Employment Drops By 437,000 in July, Labor Dep't Reports

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A sharp decline in non-agricultural jobs between June and July was reported today by the Labor Department. Employment in all non-farm work decreased by 437,000.

The largest decrease was in manufacturing where the number of jobs fell 383,000. In mining the decline was 37,000 jobs and trade the decrease was 55,000.

In durable goods the setback was greater than usual and even in armaments industry (ordnance and accessories) there was a drop of 1,000 jobs. Despite reports of some recovery in consumer goods industries, figures showed that textile mill employment for July was 7,000 below June and 88,000 below July, 1951.

Pepperell Sheet Co. Moving to Alabama

New England. This is another in the series of "runaway" textile company moves to avoid union conditions and take advantage of non-union conditions in the south.

Canada Shipyard Workers Strike

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Employees of one of Canada's biggest shipyards went on strike today, demanding a 20-cent raise over what they termed "famine wages" of \$1.19 an hour.

Officials of the National Federation of Metal Workers said the strike that started at 5:30 a.m. (EDT) against Canadian Vickers, Ltd., in Montreal was effective.

The union said an estimated 2,000 men were involved in the strike, although a company spokesman said the figure was only 1,000.

The union, an affiliate of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, said the walkout that started an hour before the night shift was due to quit halted production at the yard where several ships are being built for the Navy.

Revoke Sweet Citizenship

DETROIT.—Fingered at an immigration hearing by Clayton Fountain, a staff member of the "United Automobile Worker", Sam Sweet, unionist, had his American citizenship papers revoked last week by Federal Judge Theodore Levin. Besides Fountain, whom the Communist Party booted out, another fingerman, Eric Dearnley, expelled for financial hooliganism, too, asserted he saw Sweet in certain meetings.

Expose State Dep't Plot To Split Labor Movement in West Germany

A "top secret" document of the U. S. State Department instructing U. S. officials to "try to split the German Social Democratic Party and the German Trade Union Federation" has fallen into the hands of the Social Democrats, the New York Daily News reported from Frankfurt yesterday.

While the U. S. occupation authorities in West Germany have been described as fostering trade union rights and democracy there, the secret document bared the U. S. State Department instead in its real undercover splitting activities. The News dispatch declared that, "much to the embarrassment of the State Department, the docu-

ment lists methods by which Americans and Germans in their employ could bring about the break. The paper was turned up by the active intelligence service of the Social Democrats."

The News said that Social Democratic leaders have called the document "an example of American meddling in domestic affairs."

The dispatch explained, however, that U. S. occupation authorities have decided against "legal action" against the Social Democrats because "Cooler heads, who know that the same (spy) service gives State Dept. officials much information of activities in the Soviet zone, advised that no action be taken."

Press Roundup

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN explains that Eisenhower is the "real progressive" in this election campaign. This will confuse those readers who have been taught by Hearst that a progressive is what concentration camps are built for.

THE POST reports that "stone-throwing Communists" in Iran injured an American GI. Now the stone throwers (if it really happened, which is not at all certain) might have been Seventh Day Adventists, instead. Certainly no reporter asked them. But warmongers' journalism works this way. An Iranian is a "nationalist" when he's ready to accept Wall St. control of his country's oil; a "fanatical nationalist" when he demurs, and a "Communist," of course, when the Post has to do some all-out smearing.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM quotes Un-American Committee head man Dixiecrat John Wood anent the scheduled appearance before the snoopers of Dr. Condon, physicist: "...He will not have the opportunity to make a statement in his behalf, Mr. Wood said. He explained that witnesses are never given this opportunity." Explaining was about as necessary as a self-introduction from Franco saying, "Fascist, you know."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM snickers over the complaints of the British stockholders in Malayan rubber plantation about Wall Streeter's efforts to supplant natural with synthetic rubber. While the British "ally" bellows its threat that the "vast sacrifices of life and money" in Korea and Malaya will have been "in vain" if English gentlemen don't get enough dividends to clip, the Telegram gleefully contemplates another area where American financiers are taking over from the British.

THE NEWS suggests that "everybody" is "in hock," in view of the city's announced \$3 billion-plus debt and the survey showing that Americans averaged \$400 more living expenses than income in 1950. Modestly, the News neglected to mention that it—and the other Big Business outfits profiting out of the Korean war—are excepted from the "everybody." American wage-earners are in hock, alright, but they're in hock to the Wall Street gang of profiteers to which the News belongs.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE headlines: "Truman to Tour World When He's Ex-President; To Study Aid Programs." We doubt it. Somebody will explain to the man who gave the atom bomb to Hiroshima, jellied gasoline to Korea and air bases to practically the whole world that this kind of "aid" has made him somewhat unpopular. The American people haven't much use for Truman but he's beloved here compared to the rest of the world. —R. F.

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As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

(Continued from Page 2)
when ALL families were spending six percent more than they earned and worker families were spending 10 percent more, the people were "saving" 11 percent of their disposable personal income, or 5.5 percent, according to the government economists. The new Labor Department survey demonstrates that this claim is false.

The latest report of the President's economic advisers continues this myth. "The high rate of personal savings in the recent past means that consumers have built up vast stocks of liquid assets," the report says. "The existence of this large body of assets gives its owners a sense of security that encourages them to spend their current income freely."

It will be many months, of course, before the Labor Department or any other agency brings forward a detailed analysis of the PRESENT economic situation of the average American family. When it does this dangerous nonsense being peddled by the President's Council will be exposed for what it is. But there is plenty of evidence, statistical and otherwise, which, when put together, reveals that the war-preparation economy of the Truman Administration has resulted in a steady deterioration of the people's standard of living since 1950.

ACCORDING to the Labor Department's index of consumer

Why Workers Are Going Into Debt

prices (which notoriously understates the increases) the cost of living by June 15 had risen more than ten percent since 1950. When the subsequent rises in food prices, together with the skyrocketing of uncontrolled rents, are taken into account, it will be readily seen that wages have fallen far behind. And to the price rises must be added the two tax increases adopted since 1950.

A labor economist who has made a study of the relationship between frozen wages and soaring living costs estimates that since the first quarter of 1950 the real earnings of workers in manufacturing industries have fallen eight percent. In some industries, especially those producing consumer goods, the decline has been as great as 18 percent.

These are statistical signposts marking the path of impoverishment which the American worker and his family have been treading since Korea.

One of the immediate results is that in an ever-increasing number of workingclass families, the wife and mother must work to provide enough money to meet the rising grocery, rent and clothing bills.

LAST YEAR the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department made a study which it published under the title "Women Workers and their Depen-

dents." It was a superficial job in many ways and its inadequacies were probably due to the determination of Congress to withhold money for such projects. But it showed that women were working in factories, shops, hotels and restaurants, laundries, communications, and elsewhere, not for "pin money" and not only to support themselves, but to help keep the family afloat.

"Of all the women reporting in the various union groups," the study said, "from about half to nearly two-thirds supported either in full or in part other persons besides themselves."

In 1950 about a fourth of all this country's married women were in the labor force, the study pointed out, and it is well known that when job opportunities increase, many more married women go seeking work.

Keeping these facts in mind, there is every reason to believe that an honest survey of wage earner families for 1952 would show that consumption expenditures exceeded income by an even larger percentage than in 1950. And whatever the amount, the cause is not hard to determine. It is Wall Street's bi-partisan war in Korea and its preparations for further wars, because these are the developments which have pushed up prices, raised taxes, and blocked adequate wage increases.



Brass Firm

(Continued from Page 2)

members were decided. The application for an injunction is designed to invalidate an already existing agreement between the main plant and Local 1604 which restricts 358 pickets to 15 gates, allowing a specific number at each gate. Reneging on an earlier assertion printed in the Scovill Co. "Bulletin" that the "agreement has largely been lived up to," the company changed its tune in court and claimed that the mass picketing was causing it "irreparable damage."

Despite the able defense conducted by the union's attorney, Margaret Driscoll, and the precise, factual testimony of a number of pickets disproving the company's tales of violence on the picket line, the attitude of the presiding judge was such that most strikers present voiced the opinion that "we just didn't have a chance."

An instance of the attitude of the court towards the union was when the union attorney attempted to have the notorious railroad barricade incident stricken from the record. A continuing effort is being made to pin responsibility on the union for an obstruction found on the railroad tracks leading into Scoville Co. property last July 19. While this incident has nothing to do with the issue of peaceful picketing, the main question at the hearing, the judge insisted on retaining this matter on the record.

Also at the start of this hearing the judge, Walter Pickett, forbade the use of the term "scab," and disregarded Atty. Driscoll's objection that she couldn't present her case without using this word. The judge then refused to disqualify himself after being requested to do so by the defense. The granting of an injunction against the union is imminently expected.

Though the Scovill strike is now in its ninth week the militancy of the workers is high and the number of scabs has been insignificant, a fact which spurred the company into seeking injunctions at its various divisions. The role of the police in the strike is a subject of increasingly bitter comment on the part of the workers. State troopers are also on the scene in Oakville.

The main issues in this strike are the prevention of chiseling by the company on piece work rates, through rescheduling and speedup on jobs, the granting of 11 cents hourly retroactive pay going back to last October which the Scovill Co. has refused to discuss and certain vacation and pension benefits. The Scovill Co. is regarded by many workers as the spearhead of the anti-union, open-shop forces in this area, and its determination to break the union has hardly been concealed.

The Scovill strikers have been receiving support in the form of pickets from many UAW locals in the area, from a few delegations of Mine-Mill Union pickets, and from the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Quakers

(Continued from Page 2)

Childers also states that a contributory factor in the cancellation of the San Marcos meeting was "the report put out by the National Headquarters of the American Legion" that another speaker, Emily Brown, had belonged to subversive organizations.

"Actually," says Childers, "this report referred to an entirely different person, Miss Brown was a member of the Institute of International Relations Faculty and was actually working on a guided missile project for the Navy at the time that the other Miss Brown was engaged in alleged subversive activities."

Senate Report Bares Drive By NAM Against Trade Unions

By JOHN B. STONE
By Federated Press

Overlooked by many in the scramble of congressional adjournment was a report by the Senate labor committee which paints the drive of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce against organized labor in the ugly colors it deserves.

Since the tremendous newspaper, radio, television and lobbying campaign of the big business boys from the outbreak of the steel strike until Congress adjourned is generally regarded as a mere prelude to what the business monopolists will do when the 83rd Congress assembles, the labor committee report may furnish good ammunition for battles ahead.

Formally, the document is a report on Sen. Wayne Morse's (R-Ore) bill to handle labor disputes in national emergencies. The bill, which died with adjournment, would have authorized the President to proclaim a labor dispute threatened a national emergency. An emergency board would then hear the disputants and recommend terms of settlement. If the parties continued the strike, the President would seize the industry, subject to a congressional veto by concurrent resolution in 10 days. Seizure would be terminated within 60 days unless extended by Congress. Wages and working conditions could be changed during seizure in accordance with the emergency board's recommendations. But no form of union security stiffer than maintenance of membership could be imposed without consent of both parties.

The nub of the report, however, appears in the committee's discussion of alternative methods for handling emergency disputes. The committee points out that the basic concept of U. S. labor legislation is that collective bargaining tends

toward industrial peace. The committee continues:

"In the last few decades, whenever public attention has been focused on labor problems, there has been a revival of three basic proposals, each with innumerable variations. They are (1), compulsory arbitration, (2) a ban on so-called industry-wide bargaining and (3) subjecting unions to the anti-trust laws."

Compulsory arbitration, the committee says, "would be totally inconsistent with our industrial institutions" and would be a failure.

"A ban on industry-wide bargaining," the report continues, "is a chimerical cure for a fictional condition." Pointing out that the latest version of this proposal was put forward by the NAM, the C of C and a vice-president of the U. S. Steel Corp., the report continues: "Those who proposed this legislation, strangely, do not argue concomitant action to cure the 'curse of bigness' in industry."

The report shows that bigness in unions is necessary to meet bigness in industry. There is no proof, it says, that big unions are less de-

voted to industrial peace than small ones.

"Large-scale industrial enterprise," the committee says, "is one of the bastions of American strength. So also is well-developed free unionism an integral and healthy part of our industrial and economic democracy."

The argument for placing unions under the anti-trust laws, the report says, "ignores entirely the basic and important differences between business and union organizations and the economic purposes and results of their activities."

The committee notes that the anti-trust laws have not been very effective against business monopolies. It points out that unions do not set up a monopoly of labor nor can they fix wages unilaterally as prices are fixed.

"We have no alternative but to look upon the arguments in favor of applying the anti-trust laws as spurious. The application of the anti-trust provision would plunge the labor movement of the U. S. into a cold war of law suits," the report concludes.

AFL TEACHERS' HEAD FLAYS FEINBERG LAW

SYRACUSE, Aug. 18.—John Eklund, president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL), today denounced New York State's Feinberg school witchhunt law.

In a speech prepared for the opening of the Federation's 35th national convention here, Eklund said:

"The supreme issue today is whether the schools are to remain free or to become the captive of

sharpshooting and articulate minorities with their definition of Americanism dominating and limiting the curriculum."

The Feinberg law, he said, is "an illustration of how far this kind of reasoning can lead."

The Feinberg law bars from employment in the public school system persons who belong to organizations considered subversive by the Board of Regents.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Records of the V-P Candidates . . . by Rob F. Hall

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PROFITABLE VICE

RECENTLY, IN SHANGHAI, about 100,000 people gathered in a public square to act as a jury in the trial of several Peoples Army soldiers and officers.

The charge was that these men had gone to brothels shortly after the entrance of the liberating army into the city.

This was a severe charge in present-day Peoples China, especially for men of the liberating army, since to the present government in China prostitution not only enslaves the women who have been forced by society to sell themselves but also makes the man the accomplice in the woman's degradation. And it is one of the most sacred principles of the rule which the hired liars in the press call "the Communist terror" that no man shall with impunity continue the old, rotten attitude toward China's newly-liberated women.

The offending army men were demoted after they admitted their offense, and after they and the immense audience of men and women had collectively discussed the whys and wherefores of their offense, and the way to overcome the hideous cancer of prostitution left over from the old society.

WE THINK OF THIS remarkable incident as we read of the latest revelations of the elaborate system of "entertainment" operating in New York City for visiting buyers, salesmen, industrialists, and pleasure-seeking gents of the Park Avenue-cafe society set. The press licks its chops over these revelations for they make good pornographic headlines intended to boost sales. But the press carefully refrains from going after the social causes which breed prostitution. Nor do they challenge the police rule which discreetly veils the names of the hirer of prostitutes. The names of the women are blazoned; the names of the well-heeled businessmen are hidden in strict accord with the double-standard based on male superiority.

THE CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION in modern society are poverty and profit. The poverty of the women and profits of their procurers operate together.

In the free world—that is in the world of the Socialist and peoples democracy countries—prostitution has either been eliminated or is being relentlessly eliminated by enlightened social action. In the world of the fast dollar, poverty, racism, and exploitation, prostitution thrives in every large capital. It is considered to be "natural" for women to be debased by men with money. It is one of the sacred "freedoms."

A real exposure of the connections between the respectable businessmen, the system of prostitution, the gangsters, the police, and the respectable old party politicians would be staggering in its impact. It is very doubtful that we will get it however either from the police or the press. They are too deep in it themselves.

\$400 A YEAR DEBT

THANKS for nothing.

That is what will go through the minds of the husbands and wives of the average American family as they read the government's latest admission that the average American family is struggling desperately—and futilely—to keep its head above water. Last year, the average American family was forced to go into debt to the tune of \$400 a year, the government admits.

This year it is worse thanks to the wrecking of price control by the noble defenders of "our way of life" in the GOP-Democratic parties. And while Washington politicians in both old parties orate about saving us Americans from some phony "threat of communism," they vote year after year to rob our pockets of at least one-third of our wages and salaries in the form of taxes.

Our great country is filled to the overflowing with the good things of life. But while unsold goods—clothing, home equipment, etc.—pile up, the American family is being robbed in taxes to pay for a 60 billion dollars a year armament racket. The average CIO and AFL member is being forced to borrow or to eat into his dwindling savings to help pay for overseas fascist regimes, for the atom bombs, and napalm massacres which dishonor our land.

We believe that CIO and AFL members and all wage-earners, can strike a blow in defense of their savings and the welfare of their families by demanding that every candidate who expects their vote to take a stand for lower taxes, for ending the wage withholding tax, and for a special, Congressional session that will enact price-rent control that will roll prices back to pre-Korean levels. This is what the American Labor Party and Progressive Party stand for.

Why vote for men who are driving us into debt and lower living standards?



U. S. Photographer Tells How POWs Are Treated by Chinese

Frank Noel, veteran Associated Press photographer, has been a prisoner of war in Korea since November, 1950. Previously a Pulitzer Prize winner, Noel was recently awarded an Overseas Press Club medal for his pictures of fellow prisoners. This is Noel's account of POW life as abridged from the text printed in a recent issue of the China Monthly Review received in the United States from Shanghai where it is published.

By FRANK NOEL.

NORTH KOREA

Considering the circumstances, the Chinese have been fair and lenient and often provide extra and above the requirements stipulated in the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war.

American and British national and religious holidays are observed and extra basic rations of meat, flour, potatoes are passed out by the Chinese quartermaster. Occasionally candy and apples are thrown in for good measure. POW also share the celebrations observed by the Chinese and are glad when these occur.

When the camps were first established, the Chinese prepared food for POWs. POWs preferred American style cooking and asked the Chinese if the prisoners themselves could have a hand in food preparation, and make suggestions and occasionally have a strictly American type meal. The Chinese met this request, and later turned over complete operation of the kitchen to the POWs.

Strict cleanliness is not only observed in the kitchen, but throughout the camp.

A Saturday morning inspection is carried out here the same as in military camps back home. Usually at two-week intervals, the volunteers' medical team gives rooms and bedding a good going over with DDT.

Any new arrivals at camp are isolated until they have been through a medical examination, bathed and been issued new clothing and bedding before they are assigned to a squad. If further medical attention is required, the man is sent to the camp's hospital which is staffed with a volunteer doctor and his Chinese staff of nurses.

All POWs have had regular inoculation against typhoid, tetanus and cholera. There is a daily sick call for anyone feeling under the

weather or needing a checking over.

The men have just been issued their summer dark blue uniforms, rubber soled shoes and another white shirt. Hopes are high that these clothes will be their "going home duds." This same high morale took place last October, when winter clothing and bedding were handed out. Everyone was sure they'd be home for Christmas, and planning to see various "bowl" football games.

Christmas passed and then it was a cinch to be with their folks for Easter. Morale dropped to a new low when Easter saw them still here; then and now they hope it is "sometime this summer."

The dragging along with the armistice talk as Panmunjom is beginning to tell on some of the less hardy souls. Almost every man says a silent prayer every night for a quick settlement and release.

Church services for both Catholics and Protestants are held in

the camps each Sunday. The only ordained POW chaplain is at Camp No. 2. Enlisted POWs conduct their own services and have furnished lumber to build their altars and benches for indoor services. On warm, clear days the men gather in the open and on the stone steps.

A mobile movie projection team usually manages to show Chinese-produced movies every two weeks. And almost every Saturday night a dramatic group works up enough new gags, stunts and skits to put on a good stage show. Borrowed musical instruments help out and singing quartets all manage to put on a two-hour show. After one of these shows the kitchen crew brings out doughnuts and simulated coffee.

Competitive sports, with basketball most popular, helps pass the time and keeps morale up. All camps are now holding their own athletic meets, Camp No. 1 going all out with the best organized and most varied events.

N.Y.U. Drops Bias Query

New York University officials have finally yielded to a one-year campaign initiated by the National Lawyers Guild Student Division and supported by numerous student organizations and civil rights groups to eliminate questions on "race" and "religion" on school registration forms, according to an announcement by Mark Lane, administrative secretary of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Friday. According to the Guild, Henry T. Heald, chancellor of the university stated that new cards making no reference to race and religion would be printed and that the all-white guard staff would become an integrated staff in the future.

A joint committee, consisting of representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Students Association and the Guild, carried on a vigorous campaign, held a meeting which was attended by more than 450 students, and collected thousands of signatures on a petition calling for the removal of the objectionable questions. Student pressure intensified greatly after a Negro graduate student, Enus L. Christiani, was killed by a school policeman.

In April the New York City

Chapter of the Guild released a letter to chancellor Heald protesting the continuation of the questions. The letter was signed by Judge Hubert T. Delany, State Senator Fred Morrit, Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Councilman Stanley Isaacs and Paul O'Dwyer.

When notified of the change of policy by the University Chancellor's office, Mr. Lane stated that "The effort to eliminate discrimination at New York University has achieved a large degree of success due to the persistent and united campaign carried out by the New York University student organizations and student body. It provides a perfect example of how organizations with different outlooks in some fields can successfully work together. The Student Division of the Guild plans to initiate similar actions at various other schools throughout the country. We must bear in mind the fact that the good work of the New York University students must continue until all forms of discrimination at the school are eliminated. This means, among other things, hiring Negro instructors and professors on an equal basis with others. The New York University Law School, for example, has never had a Negro teacher."

Napalm

(Continued from Page 1)

Here in the U. S. as well as abroad large sections of the public are aware that non-combatant men, women and children have been killed by napalm bombs. Newspaper letter columns have carried protests from readers against the use of napalm.

During 1951, for example, the Tacoma News-Tribune carried this letter by F. L. Byrnes: "We were shocked when we heard about the Germans using a few gasoline bombs in World War II and destroying a village—but what about the tons of gasoline bombs we have used and the many villages we have destroyed and the millions of men, women and children we have killed?"

The same paper ran a letter quoting "American Relief for Korea" as saying: "Twelve thousand Korean villages have been destroyed. Practically every important city is either badly damaged or has been wholly smashed. Half million homes and buildings have been wiped off the face of the earth. . . ."

On May 8, 1952, press association dispatches from Korea reported that Gen. Ridgway's fighter-bombers dropped 12,000 gallons of flaming napalm on the city of Suwon. The city, a "hell of flames," as the dispatches described it, was burning to the ground.

I. F. Stone's book, "The Hidden History of the Korean War," quotes Air Force communiques which categorically refute the Times-Gen. Twining denials.

The Fifth Air Force operational summary for Feb. 4, 1951, as quoted by Stone, declared:

"Other F-80s from the Eighth reported excellent results in attacks on villages near Chorwon, Kumchon, Chumchon and Chumchon-chi. The villages were hit with bombs as well as rockets and napalm."

The Fifth Air Force operational summary for Feb. 2, as quoted by Stone, reported that 5,000 gallons of jellied gasoline were poured over a Korean area where "some 50 enemy troops had been sighted." Flight Leader Lt. Col. James Kirkendall, of Duluth, Minn., reported that "his flight hit every village and building in the area."

As against Gen. Twining's insistence that Korean civilians have never been napalm targets but, instead, are always urged to "seek safety elsewhere" there is the Archbishop of York's pointed observation that "there is little possibility of escape for man or weapon."

There is also the report of the London Times (Jan. 15, 1951): "Allied troops in the Wonsu sector, pursuing a scorched earth policy, have burned 22 villages



U.S. Air Force photo shows napalm bomb blast in April, 1951, on buildings in Nae-Ri, Korea, by low-flying B-26 bombers. The Air Force called this a "Communist barracks and supply building."

and set fire to 300 haystacks."

Stone quotes still another Fifth Air Force communique (Jan. 31, 1951): "The Eighth Fighter Bomber Wing F-80 jets reported large fires in villages in the western sector following attacks with rockets, napalm and machine guns."

If the Times' apologetics were born because the State Department called on the Pentagon for "proof" that Korean civilians have not suffered the agonies of napalm bombings, the half-hearted and cynical denial which the Times published yesterday did not sound as if it would suit the purpose.

What would a citizen of Asia say, for instance, to the Times' comforting words that though "napalm burns a body horribly . . . tests undertaken by the Chemical Corps show that death by flame-thrower and other fires is frequently swift?"

Why the stress of the leaflets and broadcasts used to "warn" civilians of impending bombing raids if civilians have not, in fact, been their victims?

The Times itself, in the same article, is authority for the fact that "In the first 20 months of the Korean conflict the U. S. Army Chemical Corps shipped more than 17,000,000 pounds of napalm to the Far East. This is five times as much napalm as was used in

the entire World War II."

Was this huge aggregate of jellied gasoline used exclusively on "military" and "industrial" targets as it claimed?

I. F. Stone, in his "Hidden History" notes that as far back as September, 1950, Far East Air Forces Headquarters bemoaned the "paucity" of targets for bombers. A Fifth Air Force operational summary of Jan. 31, 1951 quoted Staff Sgt. Clark V. Watson of Hutchinson, Kans.:

"It's hard to find good targets, for we have burned out almost everything. 'Everything,' but not yet 'everybody!'"

Let the New York Times, whose own George Barrett graphically revealed the horror of napalm's destruction of innocent men, women and children, have the last word, with a Times dispatch written, not about napalm, it is true, but applicable nonetheless:

"...when the Koreans saw that the Communists (Koreans, that is) had left their homes and schools standing in retreat while the United Nations troops, fighting with much more destructive tools, left only blackened spots where towns once stood, the Communists even in retreat chalked up moral victories."

Soviet Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

and an idea of Russia's immensity." Cascoigne said he was "highly impressed" by the atmosphere of Stalingrad. He said there was "almost an electric feeling of energy and a tremendous amount of building."

The British ambassador's itinerary also took him to Odessa for a day, then by air to Kiev, Rostov and Tbilisi. He spent four days in the Tbilisi area, including a one-day visit to Stalin's birthplace.

While in Tbilisi, the British party bathed in a recently-opened artificial "sea," formed behind a huge irrigation reservoir.

The party motored across the Caucasus to Mineralnye Vody, then flew to Stalingrad. Cascoigne was escorted in Stalingrad by a former army captain who participated in the battle of Stalingrad.

Cascoigne said that in flying over important agricultural areas of central Russia, the Ukraine and north Caucasus, he noticed that the harvest "looked good."

A. B. Magil, Authority on Mexico, To Speak in Detroit Sat., Sept. 13

A. B. MAGIL, who has just returned from Mexico, will address a mass meeting here Saturday evening, Sept. 13 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

Magil is eminently qualified to disclose the maneuverings of U. S. imperialist interests to suppress the Latin American peoples' struggle for complete independence. He can reveal the shocking details of how the recent Mexican elections were stolen to impose a regime favorable to the "Yanquis." He can give a first hand description of the long battle of Mexican miners to win a living wage from U. S.-controlled companies and their epic thousand mile march to Mexico City.

He can describe the vast peace sentiment which has forestalled the sending of Mexican troops to Korea.

Magil is also an authority on Israel, which he visited after the war, and can speak on this topic before interested groups. He is available for speaking dates on Sunday, Sept. 14, and can be booked through William Allan, WO 4-1985.

Already familiar to Detroit old-timers, Magil was correspondent here in 1932 and 1933. His appearance is sponsored by the Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan, 2419 Grand River.

Progressives Win More Ford Buildings; Plant Election Set

DEARBORN. — Opponents of Auto Union President Walter Reuther's administrators over Ford Local 600 won three of four building elections in the River Rouge Ford plant last week.

In the Plastic Building George Pluhar, vigorous opponent of administrators over the local polled the high vote over four opponents. A runoff takes place here. In Press Steel Archie Acciccia won out without a runoff over John Slutz who made the issue that Acciccia was once a Communist Party member.

In Glass plant the Reuther ticket headed by Leon Bardelli won. In the Motor Building the race was between Fred Soretti and Percy Llewellyn for presidency. There was no Reuther backed candidate running for presidency. Soretti got 1872 and Llewellyn 858. The following anti-administrator candidates were elected or in runoffs: Freddie Terrell, vice president; Herb Lindberg, recording secretary; Ray Sewell, financial secretary; Peter Maxwell, guide; and Bernie Bellinson, 3-year trustee who is a runoff.

In the nineteen buildings at Rouge the elections so far show the United Coalition tickets headed by the four top officers, Stellato, Rice, Grant, Hood, have had their candidates either emerge victorious or top the polls in 11 buildings with good chances to win in runoffs, in several buildings.

The outright Reuther candidates have squeezed through in four buildings. A group of three other buildings chose leaders who

would not publicly commit themselves as "independents." But they hasten to state they are not for Reuther.

Sept. 9, 10, 11 has been set by the administrators for 55,000 Ford Rouge workers to choose their local officers. The four top officers whose offices have been taken over by lily white administrators have stated they will run unitedly for re-election.

Another reader of The Worker or Daily Worker means another campaigner for progressive peace candidates in the November elections. Get into the circulation drive now.

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On the First Anniversary
we pay tribute and deeply mourn the sudden and untimely death of a devoted builder of Progressive Jewish Culture, a courageous fighter for Peace, Equality and Freedom
NATHAN BERG
who died on August 20, 1951
Kay Front Berg, wife;
Johanna Berg, grandchild

Radio Writers' Strike Piled Up Real Gains

During the past month little attention was paid to a small, but highly effective, beef in New York that won the Radio Writers Guild a solid victory.

From July 2 to July 18, 67 news and staff continuity writers struck the three major networks—American Broadcasting Co., National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System. Their 16 day walkout had no precedent in radio. The writers won contract gains hitherto unknown in the entertainment field, including salary boosts and fringe benefits.

The writers got a \$15 weekly pay increase retroactive to last Oct. 1. They'll get another \$5 next Oct. 1. The retroactive boost totals 11½ percent and the coming hike is for another 3½ percent—15 percent in all. Minimum pay for a senior writer is \$145 now, \$150 in October.

Other gains in the money field were just as important. Until this time, news writers have received straight pay for all work, whether it involved a commercial or sustaining show. With the new contract, newswriters will be paid extra for their work on commercial shows.

A differential clause covers all newswriters with 52 cumulative weeks of experience, at least half of them spent in writing commercial shows. A 10 percent differential was also set for writers working the midnight-to-seven graveyard shift.

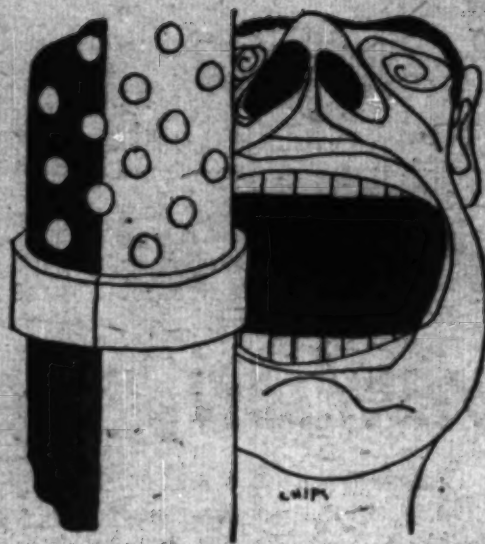
The new agreement allots three weeks' paid vacation after the first year of employment. Writers at ABC and CBS draw four weeks paid vacation after five years. NBC writers are covered by an over-all agreement with Radio Corp. of America, and get four weeks only after 10 years.

Continuity writers who work on commercial shows will draw added pay for their work on such shows originated by the network. The added pay will amount to 60 percent of the sum paid free-lance writers of commercial shows, a scale set by a minimum basic agreement between the networks and the Guild.

Two New Hootenanny Records Feature Songs for Negro Rights

Songs in the struggle for Negro rights and full equality of the Negro people keynote the two new releases from Hootenanny Records, the People's Artists' recording group.

Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Betty Sanders, and Osborne Smith lead off the first disc with a stirring rendition of "Walk Along Together," a song of Negro-white unity in the South. The music itself is adapted from an old hymn, "John the Revelator." The reverse side features the Jewish Young Folk-Singers, conducted by Bob DeCormier, in a moving presentation of the Negro spiritual, "We Shall Overcome." Laura



Important fringe benefits won include:

- A maternity clause, calling for re-employment of women after leave to have a baby.

- A "discharge for cause" clause making automatic arbitration mandatory when a writer has been discharged for a reason such as intoxication on the job, or other employer causes hitherto unquestioned.

- An "ownership of material" clause, establishing a writer's full ownership to material written on his own time while in the network's employ.

Writers in all fields find that latter clause important, because of the practice of show business bosses to claim a writer's off the job efforts as company property to be appropriated by the employer for any—or no—compensation.

The new ownership clause restricts sale of off the job production to the employing network. But it does establish the rule that the network has to pay for such material at the rates set in the minimum basic agreement of the Guild.

Gains set in the RWC's New York contract are the best yet among writers employed by entertainment monopolies. They have set a pattern for study by all other craft guilds and unions.

Artists 'Adopt' Factory

BERLIN.—Famed dramatist Bertolt Brecht and noted composer Hanns Eisler have publicly pledged themselves to assist the cultural activities of an important Berlin factory.

They took the pledge in an appeal addressed to other artists which stated:

"The sharpening danger of imperialist war makes it necessary for artists and writers to do something extra for peace.

"We propose that cultural centers should be formed in a number of large factories. The job of these cultural centers will be:

1. To arrange special theatre and opera performances, both in theatres and in the factory cultural clubs. These shows should include both plays of political character

and also light entertainment.

2. To arrange special programs, composed of songs, choirs, one act plays cabaret numbers etc.
3. To help the shows put on by the factory itself.

All the entertainment provided by these cultural centers must be of particularly high quality, and must be designed to meet the specific needs of the factory workers."

Bertolt Brecht, author of the Hollywood film "Hangmen Also Die," and Hanns Eisler, composer of the music of many American films, took the pledge on the occasion of the Second Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party.

Have you obtained a sub from shopmate, union brother or sister, neighbor, lodge associate, friend or relative?

Peace For Children Everywhere

Earl Robinson has set the following poem by Sadie Van Veen to music and will sing it at the great concert and peace rally at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island tonight (Wednesday) at 7.

By SADIE VAN VEEN
O let the children dance and sing
And sleep in peace at night
And let the perfume of the rose
Mingle with dawn and light

O pour the milk and light the lamps
For children round the world
So they may sing and they may dance
With banners of peace unfurled



EARL ROBINSON

Children with blue eyes and brown
With black hair and with gold
Children the loveliest things that
grow
In loving arms to hold

Children who live in far off lands
In India or Malay
O children dear in far Korea
Let them have peace today.

O dry their tears and bind their
wounds
And give them milk and peace
And promise their mothers round
the earth
That all the wars will cease

No more shall war destroy the
earth
No more shall children weep
No more shall profits flow from
blood
This promise we shall keep!

The little ones shall laugh and sing
By day and sleep by night
Peace milk and roses fair
For all the children everywhere—

For all the children dark or fair.

Negro Theatre Group Opens 3 One-Acters

The Negro Art Players will present a group of three one-act plays at the Elks Theatre, 14 W. 126 St. on Aug. 25 through Aug. 30.

The plays are Langston Hughes' "A Soul Come Home" Florence by Alice Childress and "Fools Paradise" by Roger Furman.

For tickets and reservations, call or write Roger Furman c/o Elks Theatre; telephone SA 2-2634.

Final Week for 'Taras' at Stanley

The Soviet biographical film "Taras Shevchenko" is in its fourth and final week at the Stanley Theatre.

Starting Saturday, Aug. 23 the Stanley will revive for one week only "The New China," powerful documentary film of the Chinese People's Republic in color. On the same program will be the Soviet sports festival "Pageant of Russia."

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday

Wisconsin Student's Column Asks Negotiations In Spirit of Olympics

The spirit of the Olympic Games should be translated by governments into negotiations to settle all outstanding differences in peace, is the theme of a column by a student of the University of Wisconsin in the student newspaper "Daily Cardinal."

The student, Ruth Schwarzkopf, wrote in a regular feature called "On the Soapbox," which is open to all students. Miss Schwarzkopf is a member of the Student Board. The headline over the column read:

SPRIT OF OLYMPICS SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN NATIONAL RELATIONS

The column follows:

By RUTH SCHWARZKOPF

IN THE PAST MONTH, student board has unanimously passed two resolutions concerning the Olympic games. The first, in the form of a resolution to the Olympic Committee, served to express their support of the atmosphere of equality and friendship between young people of all nations which the Games witnessed.

The second, a letter to the State Department, the U.N., N.S.A., and various student groups, asks that a program of exchange of students and athletes between Eastern and Western blocs be instituted to further the development of understanding between young people of the world, and that the spirit of the Olympics, a spirit of friendship and peaceful competition, be translated into the area of international politics through immediate negotiations among the leading world powers.

This action of board should not be dismissed lightly as the expression of worthy sentiments and little more. In a world torn by tensions and haunted by the threat of an atomic war, the spirit reflected by the Olympics, and the attention and support which it has brought forth from all parts of the world should be granted the recognition of which it is worthy.

HISTORICALLY the Olympics have symbolized peace. At the time of their founding, the Greek city states suspended their wars to congregate in friendly competition. So today, in the era of the cold war, we have seen athletes of all conceivable culture, national, and political backgrounds meeting together in an atmosphere of friendship. In doing so they have put their differences aside and made friends.

Numerous examples of this are to be seen, as for instance in the swapping of souvenirs between the Soviet crew members and the U.S. team from Annapolis, or in Zatopek's presentation of his entire uniform to an Australian runner with whom he had developed a friendship.

Reverend Robert Richards, the American pole-vaulting champion, summed this atmosphere up in his statement, "This is the most wonderful thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along as the athletes do."

INTEREST IN THE OLYMPICS has been world wide. While one aspect of this attention it is true, has been overly nationalistic in character, it is by action, such as that taken by board this month, that the positive nature of the Games can be realized. The athletes who have attended the Games have had the opportunity to meet and make friends, but such opportunities should not be limited to an occasion once every four years and restricted to athletes.

Proposals such as that contained in board's resolution for extended exchange of students between East and West must be developed and brought to fruition. In this way we will have an opportunity to further our understanding and respect for students whose way of life is so different from ours; and they, too, can come to know us better.

An exchange of delegations of students and athletes can, perhaps, prevent an exchange of battalions or of atom bombs. At any rate, it is certainly worth attempting.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES have clearly shown that the world's different peoples have much to give to and learn from each other. In spite of their differences in background and ideologies, we have seen that their athletes could meet together in friendly and peaceful competition.

It now remains for our governments, which are supposed to represent our desires and interests, to translate the friendliness and international understanding which has been manifested at Helsinki into meaningful terms, to enter into negotiations to settle their outstanding differences and establish peace among nations, so that the Olympic spirit may be realized throughout the world.

Are We Following in Hitler's Footsteps? Asks L.A. Mother

LOS ANGELES Aug. 19.—Is the U.S. government following in Hitler's footsteps in Korea, asks a Los Angeles mother in a letter to the Los Angeles Daily News. Applauding the action of the U.S. Army Sgt. who condemned Gen. Mark Clark's betrayal of promises of war, Nina Indfan writes (July 15):

"I feel that the courageous statement of Sgt. Dean Chase, who criticized General Clark's actions in Korea, expresses the feeling of the majority of Americans, especially women.

"We, the American people, have always been fighters for democracy, and we are beginning to wonder whether we are not following in Hitler's footsteps with our actions in Korea. If, as our economists say, we are doing this to avoid a depression, we must find a better way.

"As a mother, I feel that all American women should join together to ask for an end to this bloodshed and for peaceful negotiations with all major powers. The women know, because we are mothers, that we must, and therefore can find a way to live peacefully with all nations.

TEACHERS UNION BLASTS CRAWLING OF PRINCIPALS

In a blistering statement directed to all members of the Board of Education, and to the Superintendent of Schools, the New York Teachers Union attacks the crawling of school officials before red-baiting stooges. The statement also repeats the charge that red-baiting harassment was a factor in the premature death of Max Gilgoff, teacher and ALP leader who died last week.

The statement, signed by Rose V. Russell for the union:

This morning's newspapers carry statements by a number of high school principals disclaiming any influence in their schools of individuals or groups branded by a former student as "left wing." This picture of our school principals and other officials debasing themselves before a self-appointed censor, whose claim to authority is his employment by a smear sheet called "Counterattack," should alarm every educator, every parent, every decent person who has not completely lost his sense of values as a result of the rampant hysteria.

Not the least revolting aspect of this fantastic incident is the apparent acceptance of the intellectual and moral standards of a seemingly unbalanced puppet by school officials who like to boast of their own freedom and independence of mind. Clearly, the essence of this interference in our schools by a federal agency is intended to be a warning that even teen-age youngsters must not dare to entertain an idea, espouse a cause, feel an enthusiasm or join a club if any of these are stamped "Verboten" by the new inquisition.

Here we can see confirmed U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' warnings in his dissent on the Feinberg Law.

"The law inevitably turns the school system into a spying project. . . . The principals become detectives; the students, the parents, the community become informers. Ears are cocked for tell-tale signs of disloyalty. . . ."

"Fear stalks the classroom. . . . A deadening dogma takes the place of free inquiry. . . . Pursuit of knowledge is discouraged; discussion often leaves off where it should begin. . . . This system of spying and surveillance with its accompanying reports and trials cannot go hand in hand with academic freedom. It produces standardized thought, not the pursuit of truth. Yet it was the pursuit of truth which the First Amendment was designed to protect."

The vile stool-pigeon blatherings made a fitting obligation for the funeral of the latest victim of the witchhunters. The other day, we attended the funeral of Max Gil-

goff, teacher at Long Island City High School, who died of a heart attack on Aug. 12, at the age of 39. Mr. Gilgoff, who taught for 18 years, was as fine a scholar and as generous and modest a man as one could find. Everyone who knew him, including thousands of students and their parents, and all of his fellow teachers, respected him. Many loved him and all will mourn his untimely death.

Our sadness is especially bitter at the thought that school officials hounded Max Gilgoff because of his brave and selfless work for brotherhood between Negro and white. By their persecution of him during the past year, since his activity, together with Terry Rosenbaum, in the Brownsville community protest against the wanton and unprovoked murder of the young Negro Henry Fields, these school officials made his life so much more difficult. Without doubt, they bear a certain responsibility for his death.

To the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools, we say: Have you listened to the thousands of students who came forward to testify to the excellence as teachers and as people of the men and women against whom you have brought reprisal for refusing to answer questions about their political beliefs and associations? Last year and this year too, when student after student, parent after parent, colleagues and supervisors came forward to speak simple words of truth as to the superior teaching, the loyalty and integrity, nobility of character, and the high moral influence of all the teachers you were investigating, did you listen to them, or did you brush aside as "irrelevant" their sane, rational and healthy evidence, which was moreover thoroughly documented and substantiated? Will you now put credence in the rantings and inventions of someone whose lucrative profession it is to give testimony for hire, even if the only basis for his accusations is his "belief" that someone was a Communist, or his admission that a teacher was "very nice" to the students?

What teacher will dare to feel free and relaxed, to allow free and full discussion, and to encourage students to discuss and explore all major civic problems if school officials pay attention to such irresponsible and fantastic charges? We call on the Board to reject and denounce this further attempt to degrade our schools. Only an end to the political witchhunt will restore intellectual integrity and spiritual health. It is still not too late.

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Negro Candidates Win In Michigan Primaries

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Charline White, Negro State Representative, running for reelection in the Michigan primaries, polled 88,000 votes, four times what she received two years ago. Her husband, Leroy White, radio disc jockey, put off the air because of his political

Boost Labor Spy at Legion Convention

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA.—The Mellons, and allied financiers, whose friends dominate the leadership of the American Legion, promoted a woman-beater and labor spy into a leading political spokesman at the Legion's state convention here last week.

He is Matt Cvetic, paid FBI agent, with a criminal record for having beaten up his sister-in-law and smashing her wrist, as described in the Allegheny County Court records, Feb. 18, 1939.

Cvetic became notorious as a finger man for the Un-American Committee, and a stoolpigeon witness in the "sedition" frame-up of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolson in the Mellon's Pittsburgh stronghold.

Cvetic played a leading role

as a convention speaker. He made three appearances, compared with one each for Pennsylvania Senator James Duff, Mellon family statesman, who demanded that Communists should be "hanged," Pennsylvania Senator Edward Martin, recently rejected for reelection by the AFL, and Gov. John Fine, who charged the Americans for Democratic Action with "doubtful loyalties."

Duff is one of the original promoters of General Eisenhower's campaign for the presidency, and Fine helped swing his nomination at the Republican convention.

In addition to being the featured speaker at one convention general session, Cvetic was presented with the Legion's "Americanism" award by Gov. Fine and Be Be Shopp, a former "Miss America," and spoke before the Women Legionnaires and the Women's Auxiliary.

However, he neglected to quote for the benefit of his women listeners, the characterization his former wife made of him to newsmen after Cvetic made front pages for getting 100 Pittsburgh workers fired:

"He's just a sneak and a coward. He was lying all the time. . . . A low snake, he is. A hero? He's just a jerk."

Recently, the Pennsylvania state CIO instructed local CIO bodies not to join in co-sponsoring Cvetic's radio program.

campaign, polled 50,000 votes running for County Auditor on the Democratic ticket. The Detroit Free Press completely eliminated Mrs. White's name from the list of winning candidates. They told indignant readers that "it was an oversight."

Other Negro candidates polled high votes. Dr. Samuel Milton, incumbent Democratic Coroner, polled 113,000 to go into the final elections facing Republicans on Nov. 4.

Hottest race in the primaries was that of former State Senator Charles Diggs, Sr., seeking to win the Congressional seat in the First District. Diggs was defeated by a vote of 30,000 to 19,000.

Three other Negro candidates were also in the Democratic primaries and one Negro was entered in the Republican primary in that Congressional race.

A campaign of calumny was waged against ex-Senator Diggs, the fact that he had served a term in prison was related practically each day by the anti-Negro press and on the radio.

The white supremacist and pro-war forces worked and spent money lavishly to beat the Negro candidate. To the everlasting shame of the AFL and CIO the top leaders here backed Machrowicz, despite the fact that Diggs had a long record of fighting for labor's rights when he was a Democratic Party floor leader in the State Senate.

Edgar Currie, Negro trade unionist, was renominated on the Democratic ticket for State Legislature, polling 73,626 votes. State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr. was renominated for the Senate and Mrs. Cora Brown, Negro woman running for State Senate in the Second District, won the nomination there. All three nominations are tantamount to election.

Truman Blasts McCarthyism Again, in Words

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19.—President Truman, in a message of greeting to the Knights of Columbus convention here, said today: "Unmindful of the tradition on which this nation was founded, there are some individuals in the country who spread slander, make false accusations, and indulge in character assassination."

"Such tactics are subversive because they undermine liberty and violate the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights."

Amvets Join The Hollywood Witchhunt

HOLLYWOOD.—Amvets has joined the red-baiting pressure on motion picture studios.

The organization of World War II veterans trailed behind the American Legion in demanding that studios set up a blacklist of alleged "subversives."

State Commander Edward Miratti of Amvets demanded that studio heads give his group "assurance" that any actors or others refusing to "cooperate" with the House Un-American Committee will not be hired.

The Amvets set up its own witchhunting committee to see the demand is carried out. On it are Beatrice Kay, T. Paul Moody, J. Hampton Sutton, Stanley M. Sapiro and Bernard Rose.

The American Legion some months ago sent studios a list of 300 persons it wanted blacklisted on un-American charges.

What's On?

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Rabbi, Peoples Synagogue, former Deputy Atty.-Gen. N.Y. State

MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

Writer and Anthropologist

DR. JEROME DAVIS

Exec. Dir., Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.

CHARLES R. ALLEN, Jr.

Journalist and formerly an editor, The Nation

MRS. ROSE RUSSELL

Legislative Director, Teachers Union

If Rain, Program Thurs., Aug. 21

No collection of funds

Co-Chairmen:

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Epworth Methodist Church,

Chairman N. Y. Peace Inst.;

Rev. Jack B. McMichael,

exec. director Methodist

Federation for Social Action.

Invocation: Rev. Reginald

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